Amusements and Meetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "Henry V."

DALT'- PIPTH AYENDE THRATEE -At 1:30 and 8; "The GRAND OPERA HOUSE.-At 2 and 8; "Ahmed." LYCKUM THEATER. At 1:30 and 8: "In Jolle Par fumeuse," Aimée.

OLYMPIC THEATER. - at 2 and 8 : Variety Enterminment. PARK THEATER .- At 1:30 and 8: " Davy Crockett." BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS -At 2 and S: Birch and Wambold.

U: ION SQUARE TREATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "The Two WALLACK'S THEATER -- At 1:30 and 8: " Road to Ruin."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN -Exhibition of Paintings. METEOPOLITAN MOSECM OF ART. Paintings, Statuary, etc.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN.- Dr. Kencaly made his motion in the House of Commons condemning the course of the judges in the Tichborne trial; the motion was rejected by a vote of 433 to 1. ____ The Viceroy of India has issued a proclamation deposing the Guik-

Domestic.-Three river steamers were barned at New-Orleans. A large number of persons were on board, some of whom are believed to have lost their The Hop. Henry T. Elow of Missouri is mentloned as the successor of Secretary Delano, who it is confidently asserted will retire from the Cabinet soon, The Komoval bill, as amended by the Senate, was passed by that body. ==== The bill providing for a State Inspector of Public Works was passed by the Senate with the Committee's amendments. = ... A decree in bankruptcy has been issued against F. B. Allen, the Western banker. Striking miners broke into a house near Buck Monetain. They were fired upon and one of their number was killed.

Crry and Schurban.-In the suit against Mr. Beecher, the cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was concluded and Francis D. Monlton and S. D. Partridge were recalled. === The satisfactory conclusion of negotiations between Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, and between Panama and Pacific Mail, was announced, === The Senate Committee on terminal grain charges closed its investigations here. - Capt. St. John, Treasurer of the People's line of steamers, shot him-- Spanish residents honored the memory of Cervantes. Prof. David Swing of Chicago 'ectured on " The Novel in Laterature." ==== A linseed oil factory in Jersey City was burned, with a loss of \$150,900, ____ Thermometer, 47°, 47°, 41°, ____ Gold, 1151s, 1151s, 1151s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 86719 cents.

THE WESTHER .- The Government report predicts increasing cloudiness and warmer weather during the day, followed by lower temperature.

Owing to the constantly-increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE we find it more diffioult than usual, and indeed generally impossible, to furnish back numbers. Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher Trial can have THE DAILY sent by mail (postage paid) for \$1 a month.

By the expedient of calling Mr. Moulton him- that we should very much like to see the

yesterday in getting in some testimony from Mr. Partridge, hitherto excluded, which impugns Mr. Moulton's veracity. The scenes at the close were exciting and dramatic.

Lord Northbrook's proclamation deposing the Guikwar of Baroda comes so closely on the end of the trial, that the British Government is likely to incur the charge of compensating itself for failure to cause the Guikwar's conviction. Such a charge is by no means un-

The Removal bill, as it passed the Senate yesterday, wears the air of a Reform measure, but it may well be doubted whether it will be effective, when it is seen that it receives the support of the most zealous friends of the Ring. The bill is yet to be considered by the Assembly, and we are not without hope that the Reform members of that body will be able to restore its original shape. This is no time for compromise; for compromise can only weaken the cause of Reform and encourage the Ring to present a bolder front.

The investigation of the matter of terminal charges on grain was concluded as to this city yesterday, and without important result. It is very clear, as everybody knew before, that there are cases in which extortionate rates are exacted for handling grain, and that the average charges are rather high, but the testimony before the Canal Committee revealed nothing calling for legislative interference. Unless something of a more serious nature is uncovered in Buffalo, this investigation will utterly fail to draw the attention of the Legislature or the people, even for a moment, from the more pressing demands of Canal Reform.

Dr. Kencaly is suffering severely for his intemperate way of defending the Tichborne claimant. There are, no doubt, many members of Parliament who believe that the conduct of Sir Alexander Cockborn on the trial was little short of disgraceful. But Dr. Kenealy's course was so much worse that he had no reason to expect his motion vesterday to receive the support of many members. The fact that only one vote was cast in its favor should not be regarded as almost universal approval of Sir Alexander Cockbarn's method of administering justice. We only have the proof that Dr. Kencaly is utterly without inflaence in the House of Commons.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences the last day of the session seems to have been the most agreeable to all concerned. Our correspondence gives a very full report of an interesting paper of Prof. Langley of the Allegheny Observatory. A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE contained his lecture at Hoboken on Solar Heat; the essay before the Academy, though on a similar subject, will be found replete with additional facts. The question which has so much agitated agriculturists, as to whether or not the use of Paris green against the potato beetle is liable to produce potatoes containing arsenic, is satisfactorily answered in one of the papers read before the Academy. Prof. Newberry tells us of some terrible fishes that should make the proprietors at Long Branch thankful that that breed of monsters is estinct; and the great problem as to where the cold weather comes from receives a further solution.

At this rate the Mississippi River will soon regain its old unenviable reputation for steamboat casualties. Not long ago the sinking of a steamboat at her wharf in New-Orleans caused the loss of a number of lives under circumstances never satisfactorily explained. A much more terrible disaster occurred yesterday in the same harbor, when the burning of the steamers Chas. Bodman and Exporter caused the death of nearly thirty persons. The details of the calamity are not full enough to warrant an opinion as to the seat of responsibility for such an appalling sacrifice of life, but it is hard to understand why the burning steamers were towed out into the stream, when the result must be certain death to many of the panie-stricken passengers. Had the boats been allowed to remain at the wharf a few minutes longer many lives might have been saved, although the loss of property would undoubtedly have been greater.

REFORM IN THE SENATE.

Possibly under the impulse of the impending action of the Assembly, the Senate yesterday passed with only one dissenting voice the bill giving itself the power to remove unfaithful State officers at the suggestion of the Governor. As a direct measure of reform it seems to us of very little value; perhaps of none at all. The emergency which calls for an exercise of authority to remove is the existence of a Ring which has been plundering the Treasury with the aid of some of the executive functionaries and numerous members of the Legislature. It is because it is so strong in the Senate and Assembly that the Ring has been so bold in its operations. It could have been broken up long ago had it not taken the precaution to protect itself there. Its relations with several of the present Senators are notorious; its relations with the next Senate, if this bill become a law, may be still closer and more extensive; at least it will spare neither labor nor money to make them so. To constitute the Senate, therefore, the tribunal before which the official telligent and patriotic people of the country, members of the combination must be tried is equivalent to enacting that no King functionary shall be removed without the consent of his accomplices.

Yet indirectly even this measure may do some good, if we get nothing better. The appointment of an Inspector of Public Works will give the Governor what he needs to complete the exposure of the rascalities of Ring contractors, engineers, and Commissioners, and Gov. Tilden, we may rest assured, will pursue his investigations to the bitter end. When he appears before the Senate with a depland for the removal of a faithless officer, the gentlemen of that body may depend upon it that the line will be sharply and instantly drawn between the friends of honest administration and the friends of thieves. There are Senators of course who will defend any kind of rascality. Jarvis Lord, up to his neck in assigned contracts, and D. P. Wood staggering under a load of claims, we may always count on the side of the Ring. But when the issue is made openly, there are probably not many Senators who will defy public opinion, and most of those who are only moderately dishonest will vote at last with the reformers. Whether under such circumstances the corrupt combinations against which this movement is directed can sustain themselves is an interesting problem. We confess

corruption or negligence in Canal matters put retary of War had done it, in the opinion of squarely to the present Senate.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

every other sort of business is stagnant, it is not unnatural that the trade of experimental law-making should be unusually active. Every one recognizes the fact that the times are existing at the time between the Scoretary and hard, and few are wise enough to see how little can be done by statute to ameliorate the condition of things. The immense development of our systems of transportation in late years has been generally seized upon as one of the causes of the present lassitude of trade, and the hands of the law-tinkers have been especially busy with measures which they imagine may remedy the evils which have come in the train of railways. We have seen what wild work they have made of it in Wisconsin and Illinois, and other Western States has been about as effectual as the measures by which a child of active mind sometimes regulates his watch, going at it from the outside with a bammer. In Massachusetts should hardly look for any hasty legislation of this kind, yet even in that State there is evident uneasiness in regard to the freedom hitherto enjoyed by the towns to run in debt for subscriptions to railroads, and some pretty radical measures are proposed to put a stop to it. The general railroad law has, up to this time, authorized towns and cities of less than 30,000 by the census of 1870 to subscribe for the stock of any road lying within their boundaries. The Committee on Railroads, some weeks ago, proposed to amend the law so that it should not apply to any city after it has been ascertained to have more than the population mentioned. After some contest between the House and Senate as to the degree of restriction to be retained, the House on Thursday made a clean sweep of the whole subject and passed an amendment taking away altogether from towns and cities the power of subscribing for railroad stock. course it is scarcely probable that this wholesale disability will be imposed upon the municipalities of the State. But the vote is important in itself as showing the impulsive opposition which has grown up even in conservative communities against the mortgaging of municipal credit in favor of railroads. In several Western States the effort has been

made to restrict as far as possible this speculative tendency of towns and counties. But it is found that they, through their Councilmen or Supervisors, exhibit as much ingenuity to evade the salutary restraints thus forced upon them, as schoolboys do to escape their tasks or the punishment consequent on their transgressions. They have been so accustomed to the reckless assumption of obligations that it is difficult to keep them within either reasonable or constitutional limits. They are neither deterred by precept nor example. In the State of Illinois, for instance, where the Constitution is explicit against the creation of a debt beyoud a fixed and moderate percentage of the value of property in a town or county, several communities are in a condition of flagrant insolvency. In one notorious case, that of Dewitt County, the debt is small, and only the about the Court-House prevents the pay- in the interests of justice, no less than those ment of it, which will of course eventu- of learning and science. be forced by process of law. ally the Macoupin County case, in the same State, the community owes actually more than it can pay without complete ruin. The citizens and their representatives have greatly damaged themselves by the lack of sincerity and candor which they have shown in the obey the order of the Sapreme Court to levy taxes for paying what they owed, were fined a thousand dollars apiece. The County paid properly punished this defiant contempt by ayment of their own fines. This just and wholesome action of the Court will have a good effect us far as it goes. The debt, it is probable, will have to be compromised in some way, to the lasting injury of the credit of the county, and, more or less, to that of the State. One Illinois was the passage of a bill to put the collection of taxes for the payment of interest on bonds issued by towns, cities, and counties exclusively into the hands of local efficers, and to take it away from the officers of the State. Gov. Beveridge deserves great credit for his veto of this mischievous bill. Illinois is a great and prosperous State, but it is in no situation

to play such tricks with its credit. The evils of such an indiscriminate system of running in debt are too obvious to require mention. The discussion of the best means of call on the President. They filed in in regular preventing them which is now taking place in a great many States, may produce good results, if it does not lead to factious or hasty legislation. The result in Massachusetts, where the matter at issue has received more than ordinary attention at the hands of experienced and intelligent Commissioners, will be regarded said conscentively that the Secretary had never with interest in every part of the country.

THE CASE OF DR. HAMMOND. No one has forgotten the short and brilliant career of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond as Surgeon-General of the army. The youthful spirit and energy with which he began his work, the plandits which he received from the most inthe immense vitality and power which he threw into the enterprise of reorganizing the medical department of the army gave him a position more conspicuous than that ever held of the procession, but observing that the by any Surgeon-General la our history. His line was somewhat long and that estrangement from Secretary Stanton, in which those who knew both the men might easily imagine both to be somewhat in the wrong, his suspension from his authority, his banishment from Washington ostensibly on inspecting duty, and at last his heaty court-martial the utmost confidence in Secretary Delane, and dismissal from the service, are events now hardly remembered. He was accused in short of three offenses, of exceeding his legal authority, of couniving at fraud in contracts, and of falsehood. He was acquitted entirely of the second charge, which had been the one most vehemently pressed by the Government. Not a shadow was thrown upon his personal integrity in the conduct of the humense pecuniary affairs of his department. A majority of the court, however, found him technically guilty of the charge of exceeding his lawful authority, and in the issue of veracity raised between him on the one side and Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton on the other, the court naturally enough took the part of the General and the Secretary. There was probably not an officer of the army of Dr. Hammond's rank who did not a dozen times during the war ex-

many people, an average of once a day, and the general run of his fellow-citizens thoroughly approved his course. As to the question In this time of general depression, while of veracity, it was one which might easily have arisen among men at variance in basiness matters, and would have attracted no attention had it not been for the strong personal feeling the Surgeon-General.

At all events the dismissal of Dr. Hammond excited little comment at the time except among those immediately interested. The Sanitary Commission, which had the right, perhaps, to speak with a more authoritative voice in relation to such matters than any other organization, stood stoutly by the Surgeon-General from beginning to end, and even after the conclusion of the war defended his administration with especial earnestness in Mr. Stille's admirable history. But there was too heavy a sea on at where their interference in railroad matters that time to allow the country to give much attention to the cry of a man overboard. Dr. Hammond was too wise to waste his time in trying to right himself in the midst of such a tempest as was then blowing. The army in which he had spent all his years of early manhood was closed to him. He could not even serve as an Assistant Surgeon after his sentence. But the world was still open to him, and he felt strong enough to make his own way, even with a weight like that at his heels. He probably considered the sentence a heavier weight than it really proved to be. There must have been a general doubt of the justice of the verdict which dismissed him, because the honorable profession to which he belonged welcomed him back, and society never closed its doors to him. He began practice in New-York, where competition was severest and where success if gained would be greatest. His success has been beyond question. As a man of science, as a practitioner of medicine, as a scholar and gentleman he is as well and as favorably known here and abroad, as he ever could have wished in his most ambitious days

But this material prosperity and good repute are not enough to a man of a fine sense of honor, and Dr. Bammond thinks the time has come for the Government to reverse its action of a dozen years ago, and expange from the records of the army the blot that stands there upon his name. He wishes to have his case reopened and referred to a Commission composed of three Major-Generals of the army, being confident that upon the evidence which will be submitted to them they will find him not guilty of any of the charges brought against him. He proposes, among other things, to show by the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of War that Mr. Stanton himself regretted the rigor with which he had attacked him, and felt convinced that he had done him wrong. There is serious question whether such a reversal of a military verdict is possible; but it certainly lies within the discretion of the Executive to review the finding of a court-martial, and if it be shown to be unjust, to make what reparation would lie in a general order to that effect, and in a removal of the disabilities consequent upon the sentence. Whatever amends of this kind are possible under the law and the equities of rascality of a little ring of malcontents the case, are certainly due to Dr. Hammond

There was another vindication yesterday. They vindicated Secretary Delano. It was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the period. They did it deliberately and by procession. It seems there had been things said matter. The Supervisors, having refused to about the Secretary of the Interior which absolutely shocked every man who held office under him. The stories in circulation to the effect that the Secretary the fines out of the treasury, and the Court | had interfered with the Heads of Bureaus in the transaction of public business made a proordering the money to be divided pro rata found sensation among the Heads. The Heads among the creditors of the County, and the bad heard of such things incidentally before; Supervisors to be called upon once more for the | had talked the matter over among themselves; and among their intimate friends, in the most confidential way, had expressed the opinion that it was not quite the thing to have business done in that way. But when the facts came to be published by a venal and unserupulous press, every Head opened his eyes wide of the worst acts of the late Legislature of and said, "Was there ever such an outrage?" And the Heads laid their heads together and said. "We must have this thing stopped."

And so a procession was organized with Assistant Secretary Cowen at the front-they would have had the Marine Band, for they said, "The remarks we are about to make should properly be addressed to the marines "-but the Marine Band was in process of reorganization by Secrotary Robeson for the Centennial, and could not be had-and they marched up to order, and each Head made a speech. Each Head said to the President with great solemnity of manner that he had been amazed and shocked to read the stories put in circulation by a venal and unscrapulous press concerning that able and apright man, Secretary Delane. They in a single instance interfered with the transaction of public business, and they testified that the Secretary had never overruled any decision ever made by any of them except-and when they came to the exception, let it be said to the credit of the Department that not a single Head of a Buread had his tongue in his cheek-except upon fail consultation and mature deliberation.

The President listened with eager interest to the remarks of the Assistant Secretary, and of many of the Heads of Eureaus in the van time is fleeting, he interrupted the certificates the of remark that while he was glad to meet them personally, their visit and explanations were entirely unnecessary; that he had always had and that his faith in that gentleman's integrity and consistent official deportment remained unimpaired. In short he might have said, though he did not, with regard to the Secretary, that age could not stale nor custom wither his infinite integrity. And then the procession shook hands with the President and went out solemnly, like Roman augurs, not daring to look each other in the face. 'Roman augurs!" said the policeman as they passed him. "Department bores!" said the President as he turned on his heel and went into the Cabinet meeting. And so history repeats itself under new names. The whole ceremony was one which would

have delighted the soul of Isaac II. Bailey. Here was another statesman vindicated whose caliber was not mediocre nor his virtue fragile and who had not "leaped to immaculacy." He was a man who would not "leap to imsolf, the defense in the Beecher case succeeded question of the removal of a State officer for | ceed his lawful authority. Certainly the Sec- "maculacy" if "immaculacy" was right |

under his nose, but the President had confidence in him and proposed to stand by him and vindicate him. Delano remains in the Cabinet till he gets ready to retire with the usual certificate of good moral character from the President. He is the President's friend. And it may as well be understood hereafter that the surest way to keep a man in office is to catch him doing something that will raise a popular clamor for his removal. The one thing that President Grant does consistently and invariably is to vindicate his friends from popular clamor. We congratulate-well, let us seewhom shall we congratulate ?-upon the whole we congratulate the Democratic majority in the next Congress. They came very near losing an uncommonly good bone to pick. The President has saved it for them. If he will only continue to vindicate his friends and to avoid appointing people who "leap to immacu-"lacy," he will send joy to the hearts of Isaac H. Bailey, Charley Spencer, the late Mr. Lawson, and others who were defeated last Fall, and will make the party so comfortably small and snug that the Democrats will have what the worldly call "a soft "thing" in 1876.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION. We published the other day a report of the Committee meeting held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church in this city, to consider the draft of a constitution to be submitted to the great Presbyterian Conference in London in July. Similar meetings have been held in other places. At a recent session of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association in Philadelphia Dr. McCosh stated that there now existed forty-eight different Presbyterian churches, and that within the past few years the feeling had been growing that these churches should combine. Forty out of the forty-eight are committed to the movement for union to which the coming gathering in London is expected to affix a formal sanction. A great council will probably be called some time during the year 1876.

Every observant man has long known and daily sees proof of the fact that the progress of the faith which Christ died to teach has been hindered and the faith itself brought into suspicion, not so much by the vices or active opposition of the heathen as by the dissensions of good, well meaning people in these very sects. They were so anxious to be faithful in little things-to pay tithes duly of mint and cumin-that they neglected the weightier matters of the law. The energy, force, and time which should have been spent in preaching the gospel to all people were too often given to warring with each other about petty dogmas dependent frequently on the decision of tradition. Of all seets, the powerful body which recognized Calvin, John Knox, and Jonathan Edwards as its exponents has been preëminent for the integrity with which it adhered to minor as to higher points of doctrine, and the persistence with which its members defended their faith, not on emotional but on logical grounds. It is not worth while to examine now whether this habit or idiosyncrasy of the sect was induced by its peculiar tenets or the Scotch blood of its founders; it is enough for us to see that it is giving place to a wider, more liberal faith and practice, and to acknowledge that fact as one of the most cheering signs of the times to the Christian believer. During the last ten years greater concessions to union, Christian fellowship, brotherly charity, have been made by this church than any other. The same stern faithfulness to duty which in 1553 led its disciple to look upon the heretic to his faith burning at the stake "because Right "being right, he followed Right" to its bloody end, leads him to-day to give his hand to his antagonist in doctrine with clearer ideas of the right. We shall watch this great movement towards unity with especial interest. When the sacred trumpets no longer give forth uncertain sounds, we who are without shall prepare ourselves better for the battle.

MUSIC.

MR. GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck, the planist and composer, returning to New-York as a visitor after a long residence at the West, gave a concert last night at Steinway Hall, before a large audience of friends and admirers. The programme consisted, with one exception, en irely of his own works, and was intended to display his ability as a composer rather than his skill as an executant, for he gave himself only one pigno solo, a brilthat and effective Polonsiss, with a still more dashing dance tone to follow as an encore. Miss Beebe sang a tender and sorrowful song of his entitled " Invocation; the other specimens of his work were three part songs and two pieces of instrumental chander music. Two of " ero well known here through the interpretation of Messrs, Bush, Rockwood, Peckett, and Aiken. These gentlemen sang them again for us last night, "The Three Fishers" being redemanded. The other song was a quintet with plane accompaniment, "Whence comes it that thou art so sad," rendered by Misses Beebe and Finch and Messrs, Nilsen, Beckett, and Alken. In the treatment of the voices and the development of the barmony it very happy, and we distinguish in it strong postical also a strong positival impulse. Its somber coloring, however, gives it rather too strong a resemblance to the settings of Kingsley's two poems, and indeed a surgeness in the vocal pieces was the great blemish in the programme. But the instrumental selections offered a strong contrast to the melan choly of the sougs, for they were both vivacious and varied. The first was a Trio for place, violin, and violen e-llo, played by Mesers, Goldbeck, Brandt, and Bergner; the second a Quintet, in which the same players were reenforced by Messes. Schwartz (viola) and Bartels (double bass). Both show the baudiwork of a good scholar the Inspiration of a man of fancy. In the Trio, owing in part, but not we should think entirely, to a defect in the execution the plane was too conspicuous. In the Quintet, however, the balance of the instruments was well preserved, and this was the best number on the pro-

who went beyond the works of Mr. Goldbeck for her se lections, sang an Italian aris, and for a recall an English song. She has a pure and clear soprano voice, of excel-but range and compact, and with a little more of the fa-cibity and compoure to be acquired by practice she will make an effective concert singer.

Thomas Campbell, the poet, is to have a

monument in Glascow, and \$5,000 have already been mised for the purpose. Senator Edmunds, like Senator Morrill, has een sick at Washington since Congress adjourned. He Theophile Gautier's autograph sold in Paris

recently for 100 frames; Gibbon's brought 51 frames, and one of Napoleon L 300 frames. Miss Mary L. Booth, editor of Harper's Ba-

par, will leave town seen for Elektroud, Va., for the benefit of her health. She will remain there for some

Gov. Tilden was thrown from his horse while riding in Albany on Monday, and received such a severe wrench of his back that he has since been confined The monument which is soon to be erected

on the grave of Poe will be surmounted by a raves in on the grave of recember we inscription: "Edgar A. Pos, born Jab. 19, 1811; and Oct. 7, 1849; author of the Raven." My tantalized spirit here blandly reposes." Bishop Bedell of Ohio will start soon on a

foreign trip for the benefit of his health. He will remain abroad till October, staying most of the time in Switzen-land. He places his salary at the disposal of the stand-ing Committee of the diocese, for the purpose of obtain-ing services during his absence.

A cold contracted during his recent trip to New-England prevented the President's attendance on

Thursday evening at the dinner given at Washington by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the Cabinet members, the Supreme Court Judges and officers, and others. Prof. Edward Judson, youngest son of Dr. Adoniram Judson, for over 30 years a missionary to Bur-mah, and pastor-clact of the Baptist Church at Oranga, J., returned from Europe last week. He is expected preach in the church at Orange on Sunday next, morn-

Mr. Bryant turns an epigram as neatly still is if he were but 30. Here is his excuse to The Echo, the little journal of the Homeopathic Fair, for not furnishing

the poem it had claimed : I gave my word, dear madam, it is true.
At your request to write a verse or two;
I gave it you as frankly as 'twas sought,
And now you chide because I keep it not.
Talk not of honor; I am honor's slave;
None but a rogue would keep the thing he gave.

In the subjoined letter, dated the 14th inst.,

to the Rev. Dr. J. B. Miles, General Secretary of the As-

sociation for the Reform and Codification of the law of Nations, Mr. Whittier, the poet, points out these signs of the times which he thinks will occasion selicitude on the part of all lovers of peace: "It is eminently fitting to onnect the Centennial anniversary of the opening battles of the Revolution with the growing sentiment of civ ilization that there is 'a more excellent way of settling the disputes of nations than the orderi of war. It is the disputes of nations than in order of the cheering to note the very general favor with which the plan of arbitration has been received by statesmen and civilians in this country and in Europe; but there are other signs of the times well calculated to occasion solicitude on the part of every lover of peace. The menace of danger now seems to come from the professed Church of Christ. At this moment the peace of all Europe is threatened by the secret plots and monstreas public pretensions of ecclosiasticism. If war comes in consequence, if the fairost harvest fields of the world are made an arean of battle, may who claim to be especially the priests and representatives of the Gospel of Peace will be held responsible. Woe to that Church which, for the sake of power and dogma, breaks the truce of God among the nations, makes its missionaries assassins, and mingles blood with its wine of sacrament. It is high time for the Christian Church to awaken to a full sense of its awful responsibility. If, after the dreadful experience of eighteen hundred years, if fails to perceive the necessity of shaking itself clear of the barbarism of war, it has small claim upon the world's respect and confidence. Its leaves are not for the healing of the mations."

Washington. April 23.—Secretary Bristow cheering to note the very general favor with which the

Washington, April 23.-Secretary Bristow left here to night for New-York, to be absent three or four

CHICAGO, April 23.-Gen. Garfield of Ohio, Gov. McCook of Colorado, and a number of others, leave for San Francisco in the morning on a special car. ROME, April 23. - Admiral Worden of the United States Navy has acrived at Florence, where he is the guest of Mr. Graham, the American Consul.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic press is less furious than it was for a straight ticket at the next Presidential election. A little reflection seems to have taught the " unterrifled" leaders that the Independent Voter has too large family to make the slamming of the door in his face as The unanimity of sentiment in the South

against there being any man from that section on the next national Democratic ticket has spiked one of the biggest guns of the Administration journals. They have been shouting for quite a while that the next Opposition ticket would have a "rebel" on it, and its election would therefore mean a restoration of the South to power. They can't say that any longer, and there are pretty strong evidences that they are grieved thereat.

The Administration defeat in Connecticut does not seem to have started a very bloody rebellion in the South as yet. Several perspiring orators were sure it would, and it is rather unkind in the South to disappoint them so. It can hardly be possible that these toyal statesmen were dishonest in their prognostications. Every fair minded man must put the same faith in them that Artenus Ward did in the auctioneer. "I don't think," said Artenus reflectively, "he ever told a lie, unless it was to amuse the crowd or to make something by it."

In our report of the views of the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter yesterday, on the Louisians compromise, there was an unfortunate mistake. Mr. Potter did not say that "two reports had been drafted," but that the written submission was said to be diderent from the submission expected, and that he had no copy of it. We observe that Mr. Wheeler, of the Louisiana Committee, is credited with the same opinion of the rights of the Conservatives under the comproudse that is entertained by Mr. Potter, both agreeing that there is nothing in that instrument to prohibit the House of Representatives from scating the four members recently admitted on the strength of certificates from the Kellogz Returning Board, their cases not being among the 19 submitted to the arbitration of the Committee.

If the celebrations of our Centennial times shall arouse such a fervor of patriotism as to blot out forever the partisan animosities between the North and the South, ne higher or better result could be hoped for. Gen. Bartlett's eloquent speech at Lexington on Monday was an admirable beginning for this work, and it is meet ing with a warm approval in all directions. The Providence Journal says of it: "We hope sentiments like these will spread widely over the country -sentiments of than any amount of legislation or any agency of whatever kind, which the Government can set in operation. It will be a great and glerious result of this Centennial year, if it should restore completely to the whole country the controlling feeling that we are inseparably one per ple, citzens of the same republic, children of the same ancestry, and inheritors of the same history and the same

Gen. Butler's organ, The Boston Traveller, has been wrestling with the third term question, and here is the result: "The President has never expressed a wish to be a candidate for a third term. Nobody has beard him express any opinion as to the propriety of asked him to give his opinion. He has not talked of the subject to others, and nobody has broached it to him. He has not asked to be a candidate again, and nobody has asked if he is willing to accept a candidacy for a third term. It is not at all probable that he socks another nomination, nor is it probable that a third nomination nomination, not is it products that a time to demand the tendered to him." There is a general impression that he has been asked quite distinctly a number of times to give his views on the subject, and the kitchen organ says he is only looking for the "proper time" in order to respond. Almost any of the organs in the country would be glad to publish his views at any time. They such to be more anylous about it now than the Opposition press.

Gov. Tilden's increasing popularity has darmed the friends of Gov. Hendricks in Indiana, and they are making vigorous efforts to convince the public of his paramount claims for the Presidential nomination. The Eranseille Courler gives him this heroic lift: Everything points to the selection of a Western coult date, and the geographical position of Indiana, together with the fact that it was the first State to break the prestige of the Republican party, gives to our own Heudricks a prominence that perhaps no other man in the party enjoys. But the most extraordinary feature in reference to Gov. Hendricks is the response that his name awakens wherever it is mentioned in the South. Oppressed and discouraged by the tyrannical spirit that the administration of Grant has shown toward them, the people of the South turn instinctively to Hendricks at the one above all others whose election to the Presi-dency would youchsafe them the treatment of which they stand so much in need, and which every sentiment of justice demands for them. Everywhere in the South of justice demands for them. Everywhere in the South

PUBLIC OPINION.

The misty but actual fear of a third term set the country on the watch, and procured the defeat of the measures devised in its interest. It was ned the people not to trust one party, any more than one man, too long. It gave pause to the progress of an insidices reaspiracy, and, by bringing about a change of purities, secured for republicanism in America another lense on life.—[Loatsville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

William M. Evarts is quoted as saying that we are near to a complete change in the form of our government. If the people do not care enough for the objects for which it was instituted to take some pains to make it more effective they cannot be expected to ears much for the form.—(St. Louis Democrat (kep.)

much for the form.—(St. Louis Democrat (Rep.)

Our experience here is, after four years of trial and test, that the negro is "joined to his tools," and cannot be induced by force of circumstance or legic to vote with any other party that the kepublican; and we do not believe that a break in the black ranks is possible so long as the two great parties confront each other.—[Memphils Appeal (Dem.)

President Grant has been in power nearly restant to Grain raise been in power field? seven years. It cannot be pretended that evil his befellen toe country, as the result of his policy. Frances tone requiring these qualities. In brief, it has been remarkably successful administration, in all its features it will stand in history as one of the best the country country of had.—(Pitteburgh Gazette (Rep.)

We would not like to see either of the great political parties coming disreputably before the country in the great political contest of the Centeonist year of the nation. It seems to us that the Democratic party should for its good, be beaten in Ohio nert Fall. Of course all parties see that this Ohio election is far more important than any other before the National convention of 1876, and they will govern themselves accordingly.—(Cinclunati Commercial (Ind.)